

GALVERT'S CARBONIC FLUID,
POWDERS AND SOAPS
ARE the original and only
reliable preparations
proved to be effective than all
other similar articles.
AWARD
Gold & Silver Medals & Diplomas,
for superior excellence after
comparative tests.
C. GALVERT & CO.,
Manchester,
Surveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian and
Colonial Government.

The China Mail.

Established February, 1846.

VOL. XLVIII. No. 9172.

號五廿六六年二十九百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1892.

日二初月六年辰壬

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAN, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C.; GOLDFORD STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill; GORDON & GORE, 10, Gresham St.; BATES & LEWIS, 27, Fenchurch St.; LINDY & CO., 37, Fenchurch St.; LEADENHALL STREET, 150 & 154, LEADENHALL STREET; W. M. WILLS, 151, CANSON STREET, E.C.; ROBERT WATSON, 150, Fleet Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—AMEREE PRINCE, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—J. STEWART HAPFER, THE CHINESE EVANGELIST OFFICE, 52, West 22d Street.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS GENERALLY.—BEAN & BLAKE, San Fran-

cisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORE, Melbourne and Sydney.

CYPRUS.—W. M. SMITH & CO., THE APOTHECARIES CO., Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAVILE & CO., Square, Singapore. O. HEINZEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—MACAO, A. A. DA CRUZ, Amoy, N. MOALLE & CO., LIMITED, Foochow; HENG & CO., Shanghai; LANG, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama; LANG, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & CO., Amoy.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$10,000,000.
RESERVE FUND.....\$6,300,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROFOUNDERS.....\$10,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.—

T. E. DAVIS, Esq., Chairman.

H. HOPKINS, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

James J. Bell Irving, Alex. Macconachie, Esq.

C. J. Holliday, Esq. J. S. Moore, Esq.

Carl Jantzen, Esq. D. R. Sisson, Esq.

Julius Kramer, Esq.

CHEF MANAGER: Hongkong.—F. DE BOVIS, Esq.

MANAGER: Shanghai.—P. W. WADE GARDNER, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING CO. LTD.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to \$200,000.

On Fixed Deposits.—

For 6 months 3½ per cent. per annum,

" 12 " 4 " \$200,000.

" 12 " 4 " on sums in excess of \$200,000.

HONGKONG—INTEREST CHARGED.

6% on LOANS against Shares with full margin.

6% on Advances against Goods in neutral goldmtn.

7% on Current Account Overdrafts.

7% on Advances against Goods in private godown.

F. DE BOVIS, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 13, 1892.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3% per cent. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4% PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,

F. DE BOVIS, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 1, 1892.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....\$60,000.

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors.

D. GILLES, Esq. CROW TUNG SHANG.

CHAN KIN-SIHL, Esq. Yen.

C. J. HEST, Esq. W. WORTON, Esq.

KWAN HOI CHUEN, Esq.

Chief Manager.

Geo. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Advisory Committee in London.

Thomas Charnock, Esq., Messrs Dent, Palmer & Co.

John Buttery, Esq., Messrs John Buttery & Co.

C. B. STUART WORTLEY, Esq., M.P. for Hull.

GEO. MUNRO, Manager.

Bakers.

THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Yokohama—D. FRASER, Manager.

Shanghai—C. J. GALLOWAY, Manager.

Amoy—J. ANDERSON, Manager.

Current Accounts opened. Money received on Deposit. Drafts issued. Bills purchased and collected. Advances made on securities or goods in neutral godowns. Total Bank Agency business undertaken.

Interest for 12 months fixed 3%.

do. 6 do. do. 4%.

do. 3 do. do. 3%.

Current Accounts 2%.

For rates of interest for other periods apply to the MANAGER.

Hongkong, May 18, 1892.

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NOW PUBLISHED.

BUDDHISM: ITS HISTORICAL, THEORETICAL AND POPULAR ASPECTS,

BY ERNEST J. EITTEL, PH.D., TURNO.

REVISED, WITH ADDITIONS.

Price, \$1.50.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Intimations.

HONGKONG CLUB.
NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY General MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Club will be held in the Club House, on MONDAY, the 27th June, 1892, at 4.30 p.m., for the purpose of Confirming the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 10th Instant. By Order,

C. H. GRACE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, June 11, 1892. 1030

NOTICE.

THE PUNJOM AND SUNGHIE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

ALL PERSONS holding SCRIP in the above Company are requested to send them in AT ONCE for Transfer.

A Circular will be sent to each SHAREHOLDER in reference to the re-constitution of the Company.

A. O'D. GOURDIN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, May 25, 1892. 940

THE PUNJOM AND SUNGHIE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY General MEETING of the PUNJOM AND SUNGHIE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Offices of the Company, Connaught House, Queen's Road, Hongkong, at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 5th July, 1892, when the abovementioned Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 20th June, 1892, will be submitted for Confirmation as Special Resolutions:

1.—That it is desirable to reconstruct the Company, and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntary, and that A. O'D. GOURDIN, Esq., be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of winding up.

2.—That the Liquidator be and he is hereby authorized to censure to the registration of a New Company to be named the PUNJOM MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, with a Memorandum and Articles of Association which have already been prepared with the privy and approval of the Directors of this Company.

3.—That the Draft Agreement submitted to this Meeting and expressed to be made between this Company and its Liquidator of the one part, and the Punjom Mining Company, of the other part, be and it is hereby agreed, that the said Liquidator be and he is hereby authorized, pursuant to the provisions of Section 149 of the Company's Ordinance, 1865, to enter into an Agreement with such New Company when incorporated in the terms of said draft and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications as the Liquidator may think expedient.

4.—That the Draft Agreement be and he is hereby authorized to be registered in the name of the New Company.

5.—That the Liquidator be and he is hereby authorized to make such arrangements as may be necessary for the transfer of the assets of the Company to the New Company.

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37.—That the Liquidator be

THE CHINA MAIL.

case they had captured a second junk. Seeing they were likely to be overpowered, the pirates offered no resistance. They are now in Kowloon city, where they were tried or examined by the Tu Fu or Military Man during this forenoon. Ten of the men are salt smugglers and the remaining nine are they are revenue officers. This is believed to be true and it is also believed that the men were doing a "squeeze" under colour of their office when they seized the two junks; they are charged with pirating and holding for ransom. They sailed in a large fishing junk and wore bamboo hats and revenue officers' jackets with the characters Lung Kwong. In Wan Sze Too (the two Kwongs) Salt Commissioner, Yat Ho Pa Shau (No. 1 river guard boat). Tsoo Sze Ping Yung (revenue barge). In their possession were found a dozen rifles and nine revolvers. The pirates were arrested near Ping Hei. It will be seen that the tactics adopted by this gang were similar to those of the pirates who carried off the valuables from three junks between Macao and Hongkong a few weeks ago. It has been ascertained that the steam launch which was used on that occasion was obtained possession of by the pirates at Sham Shui Po.

ALLEGED DEFACATIONS BY A SERFOE.

To-day at the Magistrate's before Mr. W. C. H. Hastings, Wai Pui, shroff, was charged at the instance of William Stewart Harrison, manager to the Telephone Company, with embezzling \$16,000, moneys of the Company, between January 1st and June 1st. When the case was adjourned—Defendant, as my shroff, has to collect the money due to the Telephone Company. Yesterday at the office of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamship Co., I saw two receipts each for \$37.50 that had been stamped and received by defendant—the first one on the 26th January last and the second on the 29th April last. Defendant had not accounted for the money to me as was his duty. To-day the complainant—Defendant, in January, received \$10 a month in wages. His pay was increased from the 16th May to \$15 a month. He was given a receipt for one else to my account. Up to the 16th May he had nothing else to do but to collect money to the Telephone Company. I had proposed to put him in charge of the stores. His duty was to come at 5 p.m. daily to my office and pay me the money he had collected (had day). The bills were entered in a book of which I kept a duplicate. I initiated his account book for all bills for which he handed me the money. The others were supposed not to have been paid. The monthly collection should be between \$400 and \$500 on an average. Defendant has been in the Company's service about four years on those terms, the whole time. There were no difficulties to the bills. I have no objection to the bills. A record was kept of every bill issued through defendant. I have to ask for a remand to amend the complaint to prove the full amount against defendant to clear myself with the Directors. The case was remanded till Friday next.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED.

ELECTION OF TWO AUDITORS.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in this Corporation was held at the City Hall to-day for the purpose of appointing auditors. Mr. T. E. Davies, Chairman of the Corporation, presided, and there were also present: Messrs. H. Boppins, Jas. J. Bull-Irving, C. J. Holliday, O. Jantzen, J. Kraemer, A. McCausland (Director), F. de Bois (Chief Manager), V. A. G. Hawkins, H. Hunter, C. J. Goncalves, G. S. Purvis, John McLennan, A. H. O'Brien, A. B. Rawson, Hon. C. P. Chater, J. R. Clark, W. B. Collier, W. H. Wallace, G. Inchbald, W. H. Guiseil, H. J. Scott, Adam Lind, A. G. Wood, Hart Buck, R. Etherwood, R. Fraser Smith, P. Jordan, A. G. Stokes, H. Humphreys, S. G. Bird, J. S. Lapraik, R. Lyall, E. G. Ray, E. S. Eckiel, G. T. Veitch, G. S. Coxon, G. Murray, Bain, G. Stewart, S. I. Dunby, L. K. Davis, H. Eckiel, G. de Champeaux, B. Layton, E. Jones, Hughes, E. George, H. H. Joseph, J. R. Michael, and others.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, as is indicated by the notice which you have just now read, this meeting is convened for the election of two auditing officers to the Corporation. At our last meeting held on the 27th February, Messrs. Fullerton Henderson, and F. T. Foster were selected for this duty; since then, however, both these gentlemen have temporarily left the Colony, and under the circumstances it becomes necessary, in terms of Article 171 of our Deed of Settlement, for the shareholders in general meeting to fill the vacancies. I may mention that the Directors have received certain applications from gentlemen who are willing to serve, and no doubt these gentlemen have taken such steps as seem best to them to put their names before the meeting. I am, however, of the opinion that the matter entirely depends on the election of two auditors.

Mr. J. S. Lapraik—I have pleasure in proposing the election of Mr. A. G. Wood as one of the auditors.

Hon. E. H. Helios seconded.

A show of hands was taken, and Mr. Wood was elected.

Hon. C. P. Chater—I have much pleasure in proposing that Mr. S. G. Bird, of the firm of Messrs. Lind and Davis, be elected.

Mr. A. H. O'Brien—I beg to second the proposal.

Mr. Fraser Smith—Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen, I did not hear the proposition seconded, otherwise I would have risen before the Chairman began to put the question. It is customary in elections of all officers, at home or abroad, to nominate the House of Commons, and in connection with nearly every institution of any kind, that when a gentleman proposes a candidate he is to say something regarding the qualifications of the man for the particular office for which he is nominated. With regard to Mr. Wood, he is head of a firm for many years, honorably associated with Chinese commercial history, and there is no occasion to question his ability. A man who can conduct the affairs of such a house is eminently qualified and able to audit the accounts of a bank like this one. But here we have proposed a gentleman who is not in any sense a man of business or a commercial man, but an architect, who knows as much about accounts as this chair. Now, before any man should be nominated for such a very important post as the post

of auditor of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, especially at the present time and under the present circumstances, he should be shown to be a man thoroughly qualified, and I venture to say, and I am sure I shall be right, that he has not, though Mr. Bird, who has been many years in this colony, in his own profession is no doubt as good as you make them, it is a piece of absurdity to appoint him auditor, and I have no hesitation in saying it. It appears to me, Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen, that posterior to this, that the men are supposed to be hereditary. That is the only explanation I can find for Mr. Bird having been proposed—that he is a member of the old firm of Lind and Davis, all whom from time to time have been audited by the Bank. I think that, as an architect, he knows all about building houses, but nothing at all about accounts. That he will be selected, nevertheless, I have not the remotest doubt, for I have taken the trouble to make myself acquainted during more than a fortnight past with what has been going on with reference to this election of auditors. Though it is supposed and though it ought to have been—I say to the directors now, in public—that they should have left everything to the shareholders to this matter, and should not have moved sooner trying to induce the auditors to accept audit, that is the information to the shipping community. That is the only distinction in that these particular auditors are supposed to be hereditary. That is the only explanation I can find for Mr. Bird having been proposed and seconded, and I do not suppose that any one else who is capable of making an independent audit, and who would sacrifice everything to the interests of shareholders should come forward to take the post. Several names of gentlemen have been mentioned during the last few days, whom I have spoken to, and they have refused; and several others there are who might have been approached, who would have been able to make a capable independent audit. I was myself mentioned, but I think it would have been more to the credit of the directors if, instead of appointing men who know nothing of accounts, they had tried to get capable men, who would publish to the world the skeleton balance sheets which are sent out every year and which are thoroughly unreliable, but properly certified balance sheets; men who are all good accountants and know the business, and are thoroughly aware of the responsibility of the position they undertake. Gentlemen, I regret to say that they were called for, and I beg to prophesy now that, in the next two years, you will have cause to remember them. Mr. Chairman—I think that after the remarks of the last speaker we have a few words from me will not be out of place, although I know nothing of accounts, they had tried to get capable men, who would publish to the world the skeleton balance sheets which are sent out every year and which are thoroughly unreliable, but properly certified balance sheets; men who are all good accountants and know the business, and are thoroughly aware of the responsibility of the position they undertake. Gentlemen, I regret to say that they were called for, and I beg to prophesy now that, in the next two years, you will have cause to remember them. That is the only distinction in that these particular auditors are supposed to be hereditary. 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THE CHINA MAIL.

A NEW VERSION OF THE FLOOD.

THE STORY OF THE ICE AGE.

The most interesting scientific article in the Quarterly is the first paper in the Edinburgh for April, on the "Ice Age in North America." The writer tells a vivid and graphic way the story of a great catastrophe, the neatness of which to our present time is not realized by the majority of ordinary men.

AN ICE FLOOD.

It is not more than 10,000 years ago since the whole of North America and Northern Europe emerged from beneath a deluge of ice, which seems to have slain out the aboriginal inhabitants as remorselessly as Noah's flood. The Edinburgh writer says:—The chipped flint implement-makers perished with their contemporaries, the mammoth, the woolly rhinoceros, and the saber-toothed tiger left the globe to be re-peopled by the polished stone-working or Neolithic progenitors of its actual inhabitants. The gap is still there, and the two races are conspicuous, and has not yet been archaeologically bridged. A catastrophe is indicated and a catastrophe caused by water. This is the conclusion of science; how singularly it harmonizes with the Biblical narrative; it is almost superfluous to point out.

THE ANTELOVIAN WORLD.

The destruction of the Antelovians who lived before the Ice Age set in was accomplished much faster back; the date 6,000 B.C. represents the end of the Ice Age, not its beginning. How it was that ice submerged the world no one seems to be exactly able to say, but a great deal of valuable information has been obtained by the geological research of the present century. Before this devastating deluge of ice set in—Trees rotted within their torpor, in north temperate and Polar regions, throughout the long ages of tertiary time. Palms and groves of trees sprang up in the soil of oaks and beeches in England; turtles and crocodiles haunted English rivers and estuaries; lions, elephants, and hyenas roamed at large over English dry land. Anthropoid apes lived in Germany and France, fig and cinnamon trees flourished in Danzig; in Greenland up to seventy degrees of latitude, magnolias bloomed, and vines ripened their fruit; while in Spitzbergen, and even in Grinnell Land, within little more than eight degrees of the pole, swamp-cypresses and walnuts, cedars, trees, planes, and poplars grew freely.

THE DEVASTATING GLACIER.

For some reason or other the temperature gradually fell and great glacial formations in the northern regions, the highlands of Canada and the Arctic, were submerged northern Europe reduced Canada and half of the United States to the present condition of Greenland. These two ice-globes to-day can form little idea of the enormous necessities of semi-floods. Only in Alaska, where the Muir glacier empties itself into the Muir inlet at the rate of seventy feet a day, can we form any idea of the glacier as a destructive agency. This glacier empties two hundred million cubic feet of ice into the sea every day, that is to say 45,000 tons of ice fall into the water every minute in avalanches with detonations which sound like the booming of a cannonade. The very earth seems to tremble, and the sea boils and foams with the continual discharge of fresh iceberg.

TRACES OF THE ICE FLOOD.

From observations upon living glaciators, says Dr. Wright, "and from the known nature of ice, we may suppose that the track of a glacier is readily and unmistakably to be found in the familiar footprints of the animal." By the effects of ice-grounding, rocks are smoothed and polished, rounded, and mammillated. They are, moreover, striated. These may be called glacial hieroglyphics; glacial deposits are equally distinctive. They are of three principal kinds—ground-moraine, terminal moraine, and erratic boulders. The heights to which the ice-flood rose are frequently registered on the mountains, which overbreast its bow. They serve, in Dr. Wright's phrase, as "glaciometers." Thus it has been learned that the ice was a mile thick in New England, and a couple of miles deep in Pennsylvania. For it was, then, the close of the Glacial Epoch in the United States can scarcely then be placed earlier than 6,000 B.C. For it was, we repeat, the withdrawal of the ice that set the chronometer of the Falls going. The Falls of Niagara indeed, constitute in themselves, in Dr. Wright's apt phrase, "a glacial chronometer."

THE EFFECT OF THE ICE ON THE WORLD.

It was this tremendous agency of glacial action that gave us North West America as we have it at present. The inexhaustible fertility of the Far West is an embodiment from vanished glaciators. The world to-day is very different from what it was in the old times. The mountains stood higher and the glaciers forming on them crumpled the earth to below their weight. The earth came down a strong enough to bear the weight of its ice armor. About one million square miles were covered with ice varying in thickness of half a mile to a mile. Taking it only at half a mile in height the weight per square mile was no less than two thousand million of tons. And the whole of this enormous mass being extracted from the ocean, its differential effect in producing change of level was doubled. The ice-covered land accordingly went down, like an overladen ship, until it was awash with the waves, and sea-shells were deposited along coast fringes above the drift. The whole article is full recovery of land, and suggestive reading, and is an excellent example of a popular presentation of the results of scientific research. Review of *Review*.

A RIFLE BALL AND A CHRISTMAS BOX.

At the battle of Culloden a rifle ball broke my right arm just below the shoulder, and I never knew till then what a difference there is between an arm to lift with and an arm to be lifted.

So said an American officer the other day when a few of us were talking about the effects of life in the tropics. Yet lots of people understand the principle. What do they mean when they say, "I could scarcely move." I had to fairly lug myself along," &c? Why, simply that the body had lost its surplus power; it had become a burden, instead of an instrument to carry burdens.

A man writes in this way: "I had constantly to lie down on the couch and rest. I had barely strength to crawl about. This was in the summer of 1882. The trouble first came upon me in 1876, when I was forty-two years old. Before that I had always been strong and healthy, though I never began to travel when I was so young, and, indeed, I had to consider myself a weak, sickly woman. At first I had a bad taste in the mouth, and a sinking sensation at the pit of the stomach. My appetite was poor, and what little I ate gave me pain in the chest and sides. My food seemed to create wind, which rolled all over me. I got so bad that though afraid to tell any one, I had to sit at home in great agony, and if I had not been obliged to work I should have taken to my bed. As it was, I struggled on as best I could; I saw a doctor and took various medicines, but none of them appeared to do me any good."

"I continued in this wretched state for seven years—1876 to 1883. The doctor could not help me, and I had waited so long, and so helplessly. In December of that year a little book was left at

my house telling of a medicine called Mother Syrup, and my husband read of it; and I felt a strong desire to try the medicine, but we could not get it here."

"However, when my husband returned from Bungay on Christmas Eve he pulled out a parcel of bottle of Mother Syrup and said, 'See, I have brought you a Christmas-box,' and it proved to be the most valuable object ever given me. I began taking the medicine at once, and found great relief. It seemed to fit a weight from my heart. My appetite returned, and I suddenly gained strength; and by the time I had taken six bottles I was a new woman. I could go about my laundry work with pleasure, and pleasure. I still take an occasional dose, and keep in good health, which I have to thank Mother Syrup for. I know of many in this country who have received great benefit from the Syrup, one or two of the neighbours, for instance, the Chapman family, are still taking it, though that for it they would not now be alive. I desire others to know of what did me so much good, and to this you have my consent to publish this letter, should you think it best to do so."

Yours truly,
(Signed) Mrs GOODERHAM,
Earsham, Norfolk.
July 11th, 1891.

We greatly extend our congratulations to Mrs Gooderham upon her recovery, and her letter to you, which the ailment which opened up for so long a time unfortunately seems stranger. Indigestion and dyspepsia is the very root of most diseases, for the reason that it arises in the stomach, upon the normal action of which good health necessarily depends. If we cannot digest our food properly, of course, goes wrong. For this is the source of all disease, physical and vitality.

In its ability to cure this lies the secret of the success of Mother Syrup over what seems to be a multitude of different medicines. It simply dislodges the keynotes, and the web falls to the ground.

GREAT TRUTHS.
Great truths are very simple truths when finally they are comprehended, but it takes a long while to prepare any man to receive a great truth, and this is true of many groups in various countries. This phase of his spiritual life, or some reminiscence of a sacred friendship, or some seeming contradiction in his innocent personal character; when suddenly a light breaks in upon the mind or upon the heart which instantly makes clear that which seemed hopeless. Great truth is, that the world is full of honest beings and so in its apprehension of all that was wrongdoing and disowning to one who was in ignorance of that truth. What a new sense of life and hope comes with such a new recognition of a comforting or of a enlightening truth, and when a man has had an experience like this can wait and trust in other experiences which may yet be understood and dispensed. Thus it is that on the introduction of Clements' Tonie everybody was sceptical of its merits; yet now it is popular has it become, and so reliable has it proved itself, that hundreds of begin novices and perhaps even beyond the power of the public to understand it. Address to "Editor, China Review," care of *China Mail* Office.

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Parcels must be sent to the Company's office with address marked in full by 5 p.m. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information, see *Passenger and Freight*, pp. 103.

E. HOLLOWAY,
General Agent,
Office: Peader's Street,
Hongkong, June 15, 1892. 103.

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the wants of many students of Chinese